

RUMANIA/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to
Humans and Animals

F-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81503

Author : Zilisteanu, C., Combiescu, C., Illean, I.,
Gorun, V.

Inst : -

Title : A Study of Efficacy of Nutrient Medium with
Sodium Selenite to Isolate Typhoid Fever
Bacillus.

Orig Pub: Rev. microbiol., parazitol., si epidemiol., 1956,
1, No.2, 79-85, 3, 6, 9, 12

Abstract: A study was conducted of media enriched with
0.2 and 0.4% sodium selenite, Muller-Kaufman
medium (MK), and broth with 1% boric acid,
together with direct inoculation on a Wilson-

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31

Card 2

RUMANIA/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals F-3

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Author : Zilisteanu, C., Combiescu, C., Illean, I.,
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Abstract: A study was conducted of media enriched with
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together with direct inoculation on a Wilson-

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RUMANIA/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals F-3

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Blair (WB) medium. Tests were conducted on 194 samples of feces of typhoid or suspected typhoid and on 33 samples of recuperative or bacteria-isolating patients. Inoculations from enriched media were made 18-20, 48 hours, and 7 days after cultivation. In 51 positive cases, inoculations from MK medium were made in 5-8 hours. Altogether 90 positive results were obtained; from the medium with 0.4% sodium selenite, positive results were obtained in 91.1% of cases; from the medium with 0.2% sodium selenite in 87.7%, from MK medium in 74.4%, and from broth in 57.7%. Inoculation directly on WB medium produced 86.6% viability. Optimal period for cultivation on MK medium was 5-8 hours, on other enriched media 18-20 hours. The authors recommend inoculation on media

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USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to
Humans and Animals

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 81503

with 0.4% sodium selenite and subsequent inocu-
lation on Istrati-Meytert bile agar. If an
inoculation is made directly on WB medium, 96.6%
of positive results possible can be obtained. --
A.M. Gruzman

Card 3/3

32

BALS, M.; ZILISTEANU, C.

A method of orientation by means of fluorescent antibodies in the
coprological diagnosis of typhoid fever. Rumanian med. rev. no.2:
15-17 '62.

(TYPHOID)

(FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TECHNIC)

ZILISTEANU, C.; MITRICA, Natalia; LESCINSCHI, Sofia

Preparation of anti-human globulin serum in goats. Immunochemical research. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.3: 797-804 5'63

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino"; Services des Produits Biologiques et de Physiologie Microbienne, Bucarest.

ZILISTEANU, C.; MITRICA, Natalia; LESCINSCHI, Sofia; POTORAC, E.

Preparation of anti-human serums. Horse immune serum against human protein for immunoelectrophoresis. Arch. Roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.4:959-966 D '64.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino", Services des Produits Biologiques et de Physiologie Microbienne). Submitted June 26, 1964.

NAFTA, I.; ZILISTEANU, Eugenia; NICULESCU, I.; GROBNICU, Mina

Comparative investigations of the immunization of chickens to obtain
influenza antiserums. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 13 no.4:455-
461 '62.

(INFLUENZA)

(IMMUNE SERUMS)

(POULTRY)

NAFTA, I.; ZILISTEANU, Eugenia; NICOLESCO, I. Th.; GROBNICO, Mina;
CRETESCO, Ligia; POPESCO, Ana; SATMARI, C.; Collaborateur
technique: GHENESCO, Ecaterina

Virological and serological investigations made during the
influenza epidemic of February-March 1962. Arch. Roum. path.
exp. microbiol. 22 no.1:13-27 Mr '63.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" - Service de
la Grippe.

(INFLUENZA) (EPIDEMIOLOGY)

(INFLUENZA VIRUSES)

(HEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION TESTS)

ZILISTEANU, Eugenia, dr.; GRETESCU, Ligia, dr.

Para-influenza viruses. Microbiologia (Bucur) 9 no.6:511-522
N-D '64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Institutul de microbiologie, parazitologie
si epidemiologie "Dr.I. Cantacuzino", Bucuresti.

NICULESCO, I.; GRETESCO, Ligia; ZILISTEANU, Eugenia; NAFTIA, I. Collaboration technique: GHENESCO, Ecaterina

Biological study of enzyme and structural changes in type B influenza viruses. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.3: 727-742 S'63

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino"; Laboratoire de la Grippe, Bucarest.

SURNAME, Given Names

~~NAFTA, I.~~ ZILISTEANU, EUGENIA

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: -not given-

Sources: Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol VI,
No 4, Jul-Aug 1961, pp 357-367.

Data: "Laboratory Diagnosis of Grippe."

Authors:

NAFTA, I., -Dr.-

ZILISTEANU, Eugenia, -Dr.-

NICULESCU, I., -Dr.-

470 901643

187

GIUCA, M.; STAMATIN, N.; ZILISTEANU, E.; NAFTA, I.; ANGHELESCO, S.

Research on the "~~cereus~~-anthracis-mycoides" phages. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 21 no.2:400-405 '62.

1. Travail du Centre National de Bacteriophages -- References et de la Faculte de Medecine Veterinaire -- Bucarest.
(BACILLUS CEREUS) (BACILLUS ANTHRACIS) (BACILLUS)
(BACTERIOPHAGE)

ZILISTEANU, EUGENIA

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol VI,
No 5, Sep-Oct 1961, pp 409-410.

Data: "Detection of the Influenza Virus in the Chorio-Allantoic Membrane
of the Embryonated Hen's Egg by the Method of Fluorescent Anti-
bodies."

Authors:

BALS, M., -Prof.-

NAFTA, I., -Dr.-

ZILISTEANU, Eugenia, -Dr.-

GROBNICU, Mina, -Dr.-

SOURCE, Given Name

ZILISTEANU, EUGENIA (DR)

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: -not given-

Sources: Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parasitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol VI,
No 4, Jul-Aug 1961, pp 357-367.

Data: "Laboratory Diagnosis of Grippe."

Authors:

NAFTA, I., -Dr.-

ZILISTEANU, Eugenia, -Dr.-

NICULESCU, I., -Dr.-

APR 64 1643

ZILISTEANU, Eugenia, dr.; CRETESCU, Ligia, dr.; NAFTA, I., dr.; NICULESCU, I., dr.;
RACOVITA, C., dr.; Colaborator tehnic: GHENESCU, Ecaterina

Frequency of antibodies against parainfluenzal viruses in the
Rumanian People's Republic. Microbiologia (Bucur.) 10 no.4:
349-354 J1-Ag '65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Institutul "Dr. I. Cantacuzino".

L 45253-66 I JK

ACC NR: AP6033590

SOURCE CODE: RU/0023/65/010/004/0349/0354

AUTHOR: Zilisteanu, Eugenia--Zilishtyanu, Ye. (Doctor); Cretescu, Ligia--
Kretsesku, L. (Doctor); Nafta, I. (Doctor); Niculescu, I.--Nikulesku, I. (Doctor);
Racovita, C.--Rakovitsa, K. (Doctor)

ORG: "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" Institute (Institutul "Dr. I. Cantacuzino")

TITLE: Incidence of antibodies against parainfluenza viruses in Rumania

SOURCE: Microbiologia, parazitologia si epidemiologia, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 349-354

TOPIC TAGS: antibody, virus disease, blood serum, man, blood chemistry

ABSTRACT: In a study of parainfluenza hemagglutination inhibition antibodies carried out on 500 human serum samples, the authors found that the most widespread type determining the highest antibody level in the population is the type 3. Next are type 1 (Copenhagen and Sendai), and less frequent is type 2 (CA). Ecaterina Ghenescu performed technical work. The authors thank Doctor N. Gaicu and Eugenia Lungu for preparing the tissue cultures. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 32,913]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Mar65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 013

Card 1/1 *ldh*

UDC: 576.858 Grippe 097.34

0920 1638

ZILITINKEVICH, S.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KRASHENINNIKOV, L.G., kand.
tekhn.nauk, dots.; FEYGEL'S, V.Z., starshiy prepodavatel'

Unit for noncontact measurement of irregularities in the resistance
of moving wires. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. no.1:3-12 '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.
(Electronic measurements)

ZILITINKEVICH, S.A.; KRASHENINNIKOV, L.G.

Instrument for measuring the resistance and the degree of its
uniformity along uninsulated wires. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib.
5 no.3:21-29 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.
Rekomendovana kafedroy radiotekhniki.
(Electronic instruments)

ZILITINKEVICH S.Y.

SA

B 66
C

2313. Graphical Classification of Valves. S. J. Zilitinkewitch. *Phys. Zeits. d. Sowjetunion*, 3. 6. pp. 606-616, 1953. In *GAZETIN*, 1954. Graphical method is described for representing the various features of valves on a single diagram. The diagram is essentially a network with four axes inclined to one another at 45°, the four axes representing (a) amplification factor, (b) resistance, (c) slope of characteristic and (d) "goodness," the latter being the product of amplification factor and slope of characteristic. Classification on the lines indicated is stated to simplify the comparison of one valve with another and to facilitate the selection of a valve for a particular purpose. A diagram is given for a large number of Russian, American and German valves.

A. W.

334-SL-4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZILIFINKEVICH, S. I.

SA

B 64
E

2218. Theory of Rectifier Operation on Ohmic Resistance and Capacitance. S. I. Zil'finkovich. *Techn. Phys., U.S.S.R.* 8, 2, pp. 94-124, 1938. In German. The author presents a general treatment of the theory of rectifier operation on an ohmic resistance R with a smoothing capacitance C , and establishes the relations between the rectified voltage, the crest value of the alternating voltage, and the value of the product RC . All the electrical characteristics of the rectifier are examined and formulae are established, of which those hitherto usual are special cases. From these results, the theory of the conversion of d.c. to a.c. by electronic valves can be deduced. A numerical example is given to illustrate the application of the general theory to concrete problems, and the effect on the rectification phenomena of altering the product RC is investigated. Curves covering the range from zero capacitance ($RC = 0$) to infinite resistance (no load, $RC = \infty$) show that increasing the product RC , or the smoothing capacitance with constant R , improves the operating conditions in all respects excepting the factors dependent on the maximum current impulse.

R. E. N.

ASA-ALA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZILITINKOVICH, S.I.

AMS

INSTRUMENTS

2.5-67

551.508.53/4:621.315

Zilitinkovich, S.I., Novye sistema i pribory dlia distantsionnykh szmerenii elektricheskikh i neelektricheskikh velichen. (New method and devices for distant measurements of electrical or non-electrical quantities.) Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1946. 79 p. 35 figs., 8 tables, 47 equations. DIC- In the first part, the author discusses a special kind of periodic electrical current and describes four anemometers, constructed with utilization of condensers, and a universal measurement apparatus for remote measurements all designed by the author and based on the properties of this periodic current. The second section presents a theoretical discussion of a detector-measurement device with resolving power. Subject Headings: 1. Recording anemometers 2. Distant recording equipment. - C.K.

ZILITINKEVICH, S. I.

Zilitinkevich, S. I. "Automatic balance gear apparatus for distance measurement," In symposium: Nekotoryye voprosy tekhniki priborostroyeniya, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 5-40

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953. (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

ZILITINKEVICH, S. I.

ZILITINKEVICH, S. I.

Arutyunov, V. O. defended his Doctor's dissertation in the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im Kalinin, USSR, on 3 January 1949, for the academic degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences.

Dissertation: "Basic Theoretical Problems and a New Design Principle for Ratiometers".

Official Opponents: Profs. S. I. Zilitinkevich (Doctor of Technical Sciences); A. V. Ulitovskiy (Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences); P. L. Kalantarov.

SO: Elektrichestvo, No. 7, Moscow, August 1953, pp 87-92 (W/29344, 16 Apr 54)

ZILITINKEVICH, S. I. (Prof., Dr. Tech. Sci.) and SHAROV, I. V. (Engr)

"Review of H. J. Reich's Book: 'Theory and Applications of Electronic Apparatus'," Elektrichestvo, No.10, 1949

This review by Soviet scientists evaluates an English language textbook on electronics and compares it with scientific literature available in the USSR.

W-12975, 22 Aug 50

ZILITINKEVICH, S.I.; doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SAPRYKIN, K.V., kand.tekhn.
nauk, dots.

Television apparatus used for checking transverse dimensions
of drawn materials. Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; pri. no.1:12-22 '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

1.Leningradskiy institut tonkoy mekhaniki i optiki.
(Industrial television)

ZILITINKOVICH, S.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Aleksandr Stepanovich Popov; on the occasion of the centennial of his birth. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. no.2:3-5 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Popov, Aleksandr Stepanovich, 1859-1906)

24.4500

S/055/60/000/007/004/014
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 7, p. 259, # 17553

AUTHOR: Zilitinkevich, S. I.

TITLE: Speed and Mass of the Electron in an Electric Field

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. tr. Leningr. in-t tochnoy mekhan. i optiki, 1959, No. 29, pp. 35-44

TEXT: The relativistic equation of electron energy conservation in an electric field was transformed for calculating the electron speed. Approximate formulae are proposed for computing the dependence of the electron speed on the potential difference passed by it, and their errors are analyzed. Moreover, the exact and approximate formulae are presented for computing the electron mass.

B. E. Bonshtedt

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

9(6)

SOV/112-59-3-5473

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3,
pp 168-169 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zilitinkevich, S. I., and Saprykin, K. V.

TITLE: A TV Device for Controlling Cross-Section of Material Being Drawn
(Televisionnyy pribor dlya kontrolya poperechnykh razmerov protyagivayemogo
materiala)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, 1958,
Nr 1, pp 12-22

ABSTRACT: The authors suggest a device for continuous checking of very small cross-sections of materials being drawn: metal wires, films and nonmetal filaments, bands. In the first case, measurement of the resistance of moving sections of wire is a convenient method. However, fluctuating contact-resistance values cause serious difficulties. For that reason, a special auto-compensation method is used which permits excluding the fluctuating potential differences due to contacts from the instrument readings. When slip contacts

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-3-5473

A TV Device for Controlling Cross-Section of Material Being Drawn

are undesirable or impossible (e.g., in the case of a very thin wire or in the case of directly determining the cross-sectional area of the material being drawn), a capacitive method of measurement is feasible. To control the cross-dimensions of a moving conductor or nonconducting material, it is expedient to use a method based on the dependence of a phototube electron current on the luminous flux falling upon its cathode; the value of the luminous flux is maintained strictly proportional to the diameter of the material being measured. The new TV-type method is a further development of the photo-electric method; it ensures a particularly high accuracy in determining the cross-sections of the controlled materials. The new instrument built by the Chair of Radio Engineering, Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki (Leningrad Institute of Precise Mechanics and Optics), is considered in detail, as well as its characteristics, the TV-method principles, and drawing-mechanism controls. Eight illustrations. Bibliography: 3 items.

M. L. G.

Card 2/2

ZILITINKEVICH, S.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Classification of basic rectification circuits. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; prib. no.4:8-16 '58.
(MIRA 12:7)

Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.
(Electric current rectifiers)

~~0(2,0)~~ 16.9500

AUTHORS:

66208

SOV/146-59-1-1/21

Zilitinkevich, S.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Krasheninnikov, L.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent and
Feygel's, V.Z., Senior Instructor

TITLE:

A Device for Noncontact Measurements of Resistance Irregularities
of Moving Wires

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Priborostroyeniye, 1959,
Nr 1, pp 3-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

At the Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics a
device was developed for measuring resistance irregularities of
wires of 20-150 micron diameter moving at speeds of 1-20 m/min
without damaging the insulation. The accuracy of the measurements
are $\pm 0.5\%$ of the resistance of a measured length. The device
consists of two basic sections: a) The spooling section and b)
the measuring section. In fig.1, a photograph of both sections
is shown. The kinematic system of the spooling section is shown
in diagram (Fig.2). A DO-50 (1425 rpm) motor is used for driv-
ing the spools in combination with a photo-electric tension con-

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SOV/146-59-1-1/21

A Device for Noncontact Measurements of Resistance Irregularities of Moving Wires

trol unit which keeps the tension of the wire to be measured at a pre-set level. A counter indicates the length of wire wound from one spool to the other. The measuring section consists of a frequency modulated generator (2 Mc), an indicator unit, a self-recorder, an automation unit, the power supply unit and the measuring unit. The complete circuit diagram of the measuring section is shown in fig.6 (insert). The wire to be measured passes over two current-conducting capacitance electrodes, as shown in fig.4. These electrodes may be considered as capacitors in combination with the wire to be measured. The air gap between the wire and the electrodes as well as insulation of the wire serve as a dielectric. The electrodes are connected to the generator forming an oscillatory circuit with the inductance L. With resonance, the magnitude of current flowing thru the measuring circuit will be at a maximum. With a given voltage, it will depend only on the resistance. By recording the maximum current value, the changes in the resistance of the wire to be measured

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S67/146-59-1-1/21

A Device for Noncontact Measurements of Resistance Irregularities of Moving Wires

may be judged. The generator is tuned in such a manner that its central frequency is equal or close to the natural frequency of the measuring circuit. The output voltage of the generator is stabilized by a feedback circuit. The direct voltage at the anode of the oscillator tube is changed depending upon the hf voltage at the oscillator outlet. The power supply unit consists of six different rectifier circuits. There are 1 photograph, 3 circuit diagrams, 2 diagrams and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki (Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics) 4

SUBMITTED: January 26, 1959

Card 3/3

SOV/142-2-1-18/22

6(7)

AUTHOR: Zilitinkevich, S.I.

TITLE:

A Device for Noncontact Uniformity of Resistance
Measurements of Insulated, Thin, High-Resistance
Wire During the Coil-Winding Process (Pribor
dlya beskontaktnogo izmereniya ravnomernosti so-
protivleniya izolirovannykh vysokoomnykh tonkikh
provoloek v protsesse ikh dvizheniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - radiotekh-
nika, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 1, pp 114-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

At the Kafedra radiotekhniki Leningradskogo insti-
tuta tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki (Chair of Radio
Engineering of the Leningrad Institute of Precision
Mechanics and Optics), in cooperation with specia-
lists from the Faculty of Precision Mechanics, a
device was developed for noncontact uniformity of re-
sistance measurements of insulated, thin, high-
resistance wire during the coil-winding process.
The advantages of this device are that the resistance
can be measured without damaging the insulation

Card 1/4

SOV/142-2-1-18/22

A Device for Noncontact Uniformity of Resistance Measurements of Insulated, Thin, High-Resistance Wires During the Coil-Winding Process

stress during the measuring process with a high precision. The moving wire is connected to the measuring circuit by capacitive coupling, which is achieved by two metal rollers. The effective length of the measured wire sections is 920 mm. The HF generator produces frequency-modulated electromagnetic oscillations at frequencies ranging from 1.5 to 3.5 mc. The oscillation amplitude of this generator is kept constant with a high accuracy over the entire range of the modulated frequencies. The indicator unit permits the visual observation of the resistance values. In case the latter are below or above a pre-set level, the self-recorder is switched on automatically, together with an acoustical and optical signal. A counter records the length of the wire processed. The measurement errors are 0.5% of the resistance of the measured section.

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SOV/142-2-1-18/22
A Device for Noncontact Uniformity of Resistance Measurements of
Insulated, Thin, High-Resistance Wires During the Coil-Winding
Process

Since the wires are very thin, there are practically no differences between high-frequency and direct current measurements. There are 3 photographs and 1 block diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiotekhniki Leningradskogo instituta
tochnoy mekhniki i optiki (Chair of Radio Engineering of the Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1958

Card 4/4

9(2,3)
AUTHOR:

SOV/146-58-4-2/22
Zilitinkevich, S.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Professor

TITLE:

The Classification of Basic Rectification Circuits

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Priborostroye-
niye, 1959, Nr 4, pp 8-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this paper the author presents a classification of existing rectifier circuits. In his opinion, the existing terminology used for describing rectifier circuits is inaccurate and sometimes contradictory. This is caused by the fact that during the past numerous engineers, radio amateurs, etc, developed rectifier circuits and used their own terminology for describing the latter. The author starts the classification with definitions of 1) a m-phase rectifier feed circuit, 2) a n-phase rectifier circuit, 3) a single-direction rectification, 4) two-direction rectification, and 5) number of rectification ways (chislo taktov vypryamleniya). The latter are equal to the number of single-direction working current pulses entering the rectifier

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SOV/146-58-4-2/22

The Classification of Basic Rectification Circuits

two- (six-, six-) way bridge rectifier circuit (mostovaya skhema odnofaznogo /trekhfaznogo, shestifaznogo/ shestitaktnogo /shestitaktnogo/ vypryamleniya). III - 2 is also called Larionov circuit. I - 3 voltage double rectifier circuit (of Cockroft and Walton) = single-way voltage doubler rectifier circuit (skhema odnotaktnogo vypryamleniya s udvoeniem napryazheniya). I - 4 convectional voltage doubler rectifier circuit (skhema Greynakhera-Latura) = two-way voltage doubler rectifier circuit (skhema dvukhtaktnogo vypryamleniya s udvoeniem napryazheniya). I - 5 multiple voltage multiplier rectifier circuit (of Cockroft and Walton) = single-way rectifier circuit with multiple voltage multiplication (skhema odnotaktnogo vypryamleniya s mnogokratnym umnozheniyem napryazheniya). The author presents the 10 circuit diagrams for the aforementioned rectifier circuits, repeating both, the conventional and his proposed classification designation. In addition there are two classification tables. One is arranged according to single, bi-, three- and six-phase

Card 3/4

44740
S/146/61/004/002/001/011
B124/B206

9,6150

AUTHORS: Zilitinkevich, S. I., Shchelkunov, K. N., Balobey, F. P.,
Alakhov, Ye. K.

TITLE: Device for measuring secondary radiation, operating with a
reflecting clystron-autodyne

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye,
v. 4, no. 2, 1961, 3-9

TEXT: This article describes a device developed at the kafedra radio-
tekhniki Leningradskogo instituta tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki (Department
of Radio Engineering of the Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and
Optics), where the problem of replacing reception- and transmission
channels was radically solved through application of the autodyne
principle by means of a reflecting clystron, the latter serving not only
for generating the emitted oscillations, but also for detecting oscilla-
tions which are received as a consequence of secondary radiation of the
objects concerned. When the object to be investigated is shifted in the
radiation field of the device, the reflected high-frequency energy acts on

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B124/B206

Device for measuring...

the clystron-autodyne and generates at its output resistance a voltage with Doppler frequency proportional to the energy of the secondary radiant flux. The device for measuring the parameters of secondary-radiation sources was built according to the block diagram shown in Fig. 2. It contains the following main components: 1) the measuring channel consisting of the clystron generator, a directional coupler, an antenna and a measuring amplifier; 2) a system for controlling the clystron-autodyne sensitivity, consisting of a generator for sensitivity control, the clystron-autodyne, a measuring amplifier and a sensitivity-control indicator; 3) a system for controlling the autodyne-generator power output, consisting of a directional coupler, a detector, an amplifier and an indicator for output control; 4) a system for recording the movement parameters of the model, consisting of a device for recording the rotation (electronic counter with rotation indicator) and a velocity recording device (velocity pickup and -indicator); 5) a control panel intended for switching on and adjusting the entire measuring device as well as other devices representing part of the measuring complex, and 6) the current sources. The clystron-autodyne is connected with the antenna and serves for generation, reception and autodyne detecting. In the presence of a

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S/146/61/004/002/001/011
B124/B206

Device for measuring...

moving object in the radiation field of the device, the reflected energy passes to the antenna and acts on the clystron autodyne, thus causing working conditions corresponding to the change of its outer high-frequency load. In this way, an intelligence signal with Doppler frequency is generated in the load resistance of the clystron-resonator circuit. For easier calculation of the autodyne-generator reaction on changes of the outer high-frequency load, the notion of sensitivity is introduced with the aid of which the ratio of the signal voltage obtained at the load resistance of the autodyne, to the corresponding change of the outer conductivity of the clystron is denoted, i.e.,

$$S = \frac{U_{\text{sign}}}{\Delta Y_{\text{ext}} / Y_{\text{ext}}}$$

The analysis of the expression for the sensitivity shows that this strongly depends on the selection of the operating point within the generation zone in the reflecting clystron. The approximate dependence of the sensitivity along the generation zone is given graphically in Fig. 3, from which it can be seen that maximum sensitivity during operation can be obtained at the zone borders, the working conditions of the generator-autodyne being, however, rendered very unstable thereby. For an

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Device for measuring...

increase of the dynamic range of the device and the stability of its operation, the operating point of the clystron within the generation zone must be selected with a sensitivity of 0.8 to 0.9 of the maximum value. The noise level of the device lies at 1 mv, warranting at least equal sensitivity for the receiver channel as for the direct-amplifier-receiver. The voltage pulsation amplitude was reduced by means of suitable filters and a high degree of stability of the supply voltages; a further measure for increasing the sensitivity was the selection of the working frequency band of the measuring channel. Fig. 5 shows a simplified diagram for sensitivity control. The device described mainly serves for measuring the secondary radiation energy, which is required for measuring reflection coefficients of surfaces of different shape, composition and structure, for measuring secondary radiation diagrams of various objects, etc. It can also be used for contactless measurements of displacements and vibrations with small amplitudes, for measuring vibrations with arbitrary maximum frequencies, etc. This study was recommended by the Department of Radio Engineering of the Association. There are 5 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

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Device for measuring...

S/146/61/004/002/001/011
B124/B206

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1960

Fig. 2: Block wiring diagram of the device. Legend: 1) power indicator, 2) power amplifier, 3) detector, 4) sensitivity-control indicator, 5) sensitivity-control generator, 6) to the recording devices, 7) measuring amplifier, 8) clystron generator, 9) directed coupler, 10) device with movable model, 11) velocity indicator, 12) rotation indicator, 13) counter, 14) from the travel- (rotation angle) pickup, 15) from the velocity- (rpm) pickup, 16) supply sources, 17) control panel.

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S/146/62/005/003/003/014
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Zilitinkevich, S.I., Krashennnikov, L.G. and Feygel's, V.Z.

TITLE: An instrument for measuring the resistance of non-insulated wires and its degree of uniformity with respect to length

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 5, no. 3, 1962, 21-29

TEXT: The authors describe a device for securing the measurement of an absolute value of the resistance of consecutive segments of moving wires from 20 microns to 0.3 mm in diameter, as well as its uniformity. The error does not exceed $\pm 0.1\%$. The electrical measuring device is described in detail. The instrument has two rewinding devices, one for wire diameters 0.02 to 0.1 mm, velocities 1 to 25 m/min and tensions 5 to 100 g; the other for 0.1 to 0.3, 2 to 50 m/min and 100 to 700 g; the latter is described. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

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An instrument for measuring ...

S/146/62/005/003/003/014
D234/D308

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: November 28, 1961

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39334

S/146/62/005/004/001/013
D295/D308

9.3/20

AUTHORS: Gurevich, M.D. and Zilitinkevich, S.I.

TITLE: Tests of high-power carburized cathodes under conditions of repeated gaseous flashes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 5, no. 4, 1962, 3-10

TEXT: The last decade has witnessed the successful introduction of cathodes of carburized thoriated tungsten in high-power sealed oscillator tubes. To assess the possibility of extending their use to highpower dismountable tubes, samples of such cathodes $2 \times 60 \text{ mm}^2$ have been studied in sealed water-cooled standard-design diodes connected to ionization manometers and operated at 500 V, 1.5 - 2 A, with 46 - 48 A heater current; the more frequent sporadic release of sorbed gas as occurs in dismountable systems is simulated by breaking air-filled bulbs 4.5 cm^3 , situated in side branches of the diode envelope. The breaking of each little bulb causes a flash followed by a drastic current decrease (90 - 95% loss of

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Tests of high-power ...

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emissivity). Normal emission, together with the initial vacuum conditions, is restored automatically after $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 hours, the restoring time depending on the pressure increase that causes the flash and the state of degassing of the apparatus. Similar experiments have been carried out in diodes connected to exhaust units. Emissivity can be restored, in this case, in 15 min. by means of thermal activation of the cathode. The restoring of the initial vacuum is slower and, after an intense gas flash ($> 10^{-3}$ mm Hg) or after repeated flashes, requires that the whole diode be subject to thermal treatment. There are 3 figures and 3 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1962

Card 2/2

ZALESSKIY, A.M.; ZILITINKEVICH, S.I.; KOSTENKO, M.P.; NEYMAN, L.R.

Vladimir Fedorovich Mitkevich; on the occasion of the 90th
anniversary of his birth. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 5 no.4:
123-124 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Mitkevich, Vladimir Fedorovich, 1872-1951)

ZILITINKEVICH, S.I.

Nikolai Petrovich Bogoroditskii; on the occasion of his 60th
birthday. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 5 no.4:125-126 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)
(Bogoroditskii, Nikolai Petrovich, 1902-)

ZILITINKEVICH, S.I.; GUREVICH, M.D.

Testing power carbide cathodes in a low vacuum. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; prib. § no.5:3-7 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.
Rekomendovano kafedroy radiotekhniki.
(Cathodes--Testing)

ZILITINKEVICH, S.I.

Professor S.A. Izenbek; obituary. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib.
5 no.5:148-149 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Izenbek, Sergei Arturovich, 1883-1962)

ZILITINKEVICH, S.I.

Reliability problem and objectives of higher technical schools.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 8 no.2:3-6 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

BRENEV, Igor' Vasil'yevich; ZILITINKEVICH, S.I., red.

[Invention of the radio by A.S.Popov] Izobretenie radio
A.S.Popovym. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1965. 111 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

BRENEV, I.V.; ZILITINKEVICH, S.I.

Aksel' Ivanovich Berg, 1893 - ; on the occasion of his 70th
birthday. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 6 no.6:149-151 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

S/146/62/005/005/001/016
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Zilitinkevich, S. I. and Gurevich, M. D.
TITLE: Performance of carbide power cathodes in reduced vacuo
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostro-
yeniye, v. 5, no. 5, 1962, 3-7

TEXT: The authors present the results of experiments carried out in 1961 at the Kafedra radiotekhniki Leningradskogo instituta tochny mekhaniki i optiki (Department of Radio Engineering of the Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics) with the view to determining the lifetime of carbide power cathodes operating under the conditions of reduced vacuum. A special experimental type of power diode was used for this purpose. The pressure was regulated by means of a specially designed valve - a gas generator ГУ-50 (GU-50), joined to the diode together with a manometer valve ЛМ-2 (LM-2). The gas pressure in the gas generator was regulated by activated carbon, acting as gas absorber. The carbon was heated by the filament of the GU-50 valve without oxide coating. The pressure

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Performance of carbide ...

S/146/62/005/005/001/016
D201/D308

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1962

Card 3/3

ZILITINKEVICH, S.I.

The 70th anniversary of the invention of radio. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 8 no.3:3-10 '65.

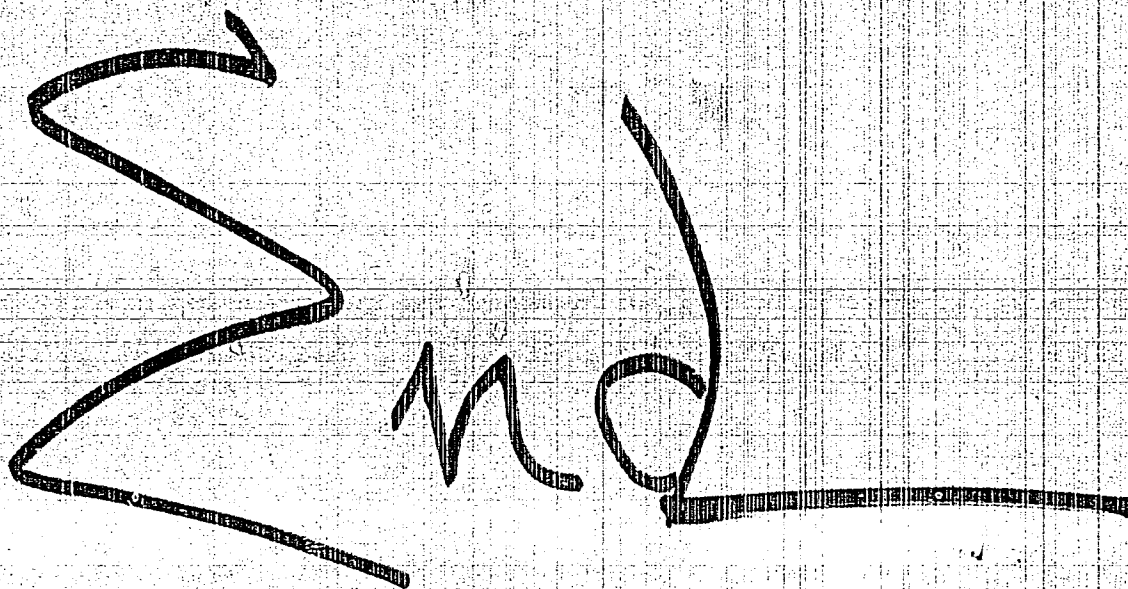
(MIRA 18:11)

Reel # 807

Zhuze, T.

to

Zilitinkervich, SI



A handwritten signature, possibly 'Sno', is written on a piece of graph paper. The signature is composed of three main strokes: a large 'S' shape on the left, a small 'no' in the middle, and a long horizontal line extending to the right. The graph paper has a grid of small squares. The signature is written in a dark, thick ink.